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stration of apparatus, and individual papers. The general topics to be discussed are feelings (by Külpe and Sollier), subconsciousness (Dessoir, Janet, Prince), measure of attention (Patrizi, Ziehen), religious psychology (Höffding, Leuba). The special topics are the psychopedagogical classification of backward pupils (Decroly, Ferrari, Heller, Witmer), pedagogical psychology (Ioteyko), orientation at a distance (Thauziès), perception of position and movement of the body and limbs (Bourdon). Under standardization will be included terminology, standard colors, enumeration of errors in testimony experiments, notation of age of children, mathematical determination of numerical results of experiments. Communications relative to the congress should be addressed to the general secretary, Professor Ed. Claparède, 11, Avenue de Champel, Geneva.

THE skeleton of the fine male *okapi* presented to the Natural History Museum some time since by Major Powell-Cotton has, we learn from the London *Times*, been articulated and put out in the east corridor. The attitude corresponds with that of the mounted skin, for which the museum is indebted to the same donor, the head and neck being nearly in a line with the back. When the *okapi* was described it was believed that the neck was partly raised, and this idea was embodied in mounting the skin of the female presented by Sir H. H. Johnston. It has since been found that the head and neck are stretched forwards. In addition to the two mounted specimens mentioned, the museum has a third, obtained by the Alexander-Gosling expedition, and presented by Mr. Boyd Alexander. This possesses the small bare tips to the horns, which are not developed in Major Powell-Cotton's specimen. In one of the cases of the geological gallery casts of the skull of the *okapi* have been put out by the side of the skull of the extinct *Samotherium*, its nearest ally, for comparison. So close is the resemblance between these two forms that in the official guide to the extinct mammals and birds one species of *Samotherium* is referred to as "an extinct *okapi*."

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE recent New York legislature passed the bill providing that the governor of the state shall appoint five members of the board of trustees of Cornell University. The bill to establish at Cornell a state school of sanitary science and public health was not passed. For the general support of the State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, the legislature has appropriated \$175,000, an increase over last year of \$25,000.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM NICHOL, of Kingston, has given to Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., a building for mining and metallurgy, and the Ontario government has appropriated \$100,000 for a chemistry building.

AT the recent McGill University convocation it was announced that \$60,000 had been guaranteed by the committee, which intends to establish a chair in memory of the late Dr. Harrington, professor of chemistry. About \$20,000 has already been subscribed and a committee of four has agreed to be responsible for the remaining \$40,000.

THE Sanders chemical laboratory at Vassar College was dedicated on May 15, when brief addresses were made by the donor, Dr. Henry M. Sanders, of New York; President Taylor, and Professor Charles W. Moulton, head of the department of chemistry.

DR. BOYD H. BODE, assistant professor of philosophy in the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed professor of philosophy in the University of Illinois.

AT Williams College, Dr. F. L. Griffin has been appointed assistant Professor of mathematics; Dr. Brainerd Mears, instructor in chemistry and Dr. J. M. Warbeke, instructor in philosophy.

MR. J. K. ROBERTSON, of Toronto University, has been appointed lecturer in physics at Queens University.

MR. WALTER K. VAN HAAGEN, B.S., assistant in chemistry, Lehigh University, has been elected associate professor of chemistry in the University of Georgia.

PROFESSOR ERNST LECHER, of Prague, has been called to the chair of experimental physics in Vienna.

*DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE*

*GENERA WITHOUT SPECIES*

IN response to the suggestion made in SCIENCE of February 26, p. 340, I have received a number of communications, in substance as follows:

I agree throughout with your opinions as expressed in SCIENCE for February 26; . . . I hold a genus is not established unless a type species is named.—J. C. Arthur, Purdue University. (Fungi.)

I entirely agree with you that generic names published without any mention of included species are to be regarded as invalid. It seems to me that a genus can not possibly be constituted without reference to a species.—C. J. S. Bethune, Ontario Agricultural College. (Entomology.)

1. A genus is an aggregation of one or more species. The type of a genus is, must be, an included species, that is, an originally included one. Therefore if there are no species at all how is it possible to have a genus? Genera without species are certainly *nomina nuda*.

2. The author of a genus or species is he who first gives it valid standing. A genus without species is a *nomen nudum* and thus without valid standing. Therefore the first writer to give it validity is the author and its date is that at which this validating is done. It would be absurd in my estimation to do otherwise as in such case we might have some good genus invalidated through preoccupation by a *nomen nudum*.—A. N. Caudell, U. S. National Museum. (Orthoptera.)

Mr. Caudell adds that Messrs. Dyar (Lepidoptera, etc.), Knab (Diptera) and Busck (Lepidoptera), of the National Museum, agree with the above statement.

Genera without included species "are *nomina nuda*."—A. A. Girault, University of Illinois. (Hymenoptera.)

I fully agree with you that the rule of the code quoted by Mr. Coquillett merely means that the genus name itself must be uninominal, and has no bearing on the question under discussion. A genus name without a type species is, I think, untenable; but if it be stated that the genus is founded on an undescribed species, then it might stand as you suggest.—Chas. A. Hart, Ills. State Lab. of Natural History. (Entomology.)

I saw your article in SCIENCE yesterday, and was much interested in it. There are several cases in botany where it seems to me a strict sticking to the letter of the law is a little awkward. Are we to write *Bossekia* Neck. or *Rubacer* Rydb.? It seems to me that Greene has proved that they are the same, yet Rydberg published combinations in *Rubacer* before Greene published them in *Bossekia*.

*Mohrodendron* and *Carlomohria* are in the same category. Everybody knows what Greene referred to when he published the name, yet he did not make any combinations at that time, and Britton did. If we follow the law exactly in such cases, we are departing somewhat from priority, and it does not seem altogether right to me.—A. A. Heller, Nevada Agric. Exper. Sta. (Flowering Plants.)

On question of validity of generic names when proposed without reference to published description of included species or in connection with such description, please record my vote in the negative.—A. W. Morrill, U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

A genus name can stand only when meeting requirements of binary names, it being recognized that a genus is a group of one or more species.—E. L. Morris, Museum of Brooklyn Institute. (Botany.)

I do not think a generic name should be recognized unless connected definitely with a binomial species. This is in accord with the American Botanical Code and is essential in order to provide types and definitely fix genera.—C. L. Shear, U. S. Dept. Agriculture. (Botany.)

It is probable that generic names published without reference to included species would be rejected by the majority of American zoologists and botanists, though at least some eminent authorities favor their recognition. Probably a more precise estimate of current opinion could be gained by sending out voting papers to all the more active or eminent workers. I venture to suggest that such a plan might be taken up by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It would not be held or suggested that the votes thus obtained on controversial matters had any legislative significance; but they would undoubtedly have their influence in moulding opinion, while the invitation to vote would in many cases stimulate thought. It seems to me that in the publication of the results of any vote, the names should always be given,